



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 22, 1910.  
INSURGENCY AND THE OPPORTUNITY.  
TUBERCULOSIS WAR DAYS.  
THE RIGHT TO STRIKE.  
VICTORY FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.  
THE OLD STORY REPEATED.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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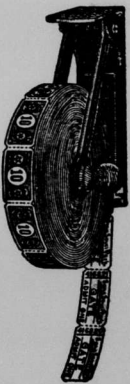
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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. IX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1910.

No. 10

## TUBERCULOSIS WAR DAYS.

Mayor P. H. McCarthy issued a proclamation to the people of San Francisco on April 18th, asking all citizens to set apart Saturday and Sunday, April 23d and 24th, for the consideration of means to aid in stamping out the scourge of tuberculosis.

Following is the proclamation:

"April 18, 1910.

"To the Citizens of San Francisco: A general movement throughout this country on the part of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has crystallized in an intelligent endeavor to arouse the people of the United States to the danger of permitting a devastating spread of pulmonary tuberculosis through thoughtlessness, tolerance or neglect, by setting apart a day or days for the universal consideration of the dread disease in all its forms, and for the most effective means of halting and suppressing the same.

"To that end the national organization which devotes its energies to fighting the progress of tuberculosis wherever the same may be found has requested the Mayor of San Francisco, along with the chief executives of all the cities and towns in the United States, to issue a proclamation in behalf of a tuberculosis Saturday and Sunday which shall be profitably devoted to a public discussion of the above stated cause. The plan has been formulated by the national society mentioned to invite a universal discourse from all pulpits, and in other effective manner, upon the best means of coping with the dangers of tuberculosis.

"Sympathizing heartily with the excellent motives behind this praiseworthy propaganda for good, I desire, as the Mayor of San Francisco, to ask that the people of this great city devote as much of their time and attention on Saturday, April 23d, and Sunday, April 24th, to a comprehensive exploitation of the dangers and preventives in reference to tuberculosis and its development in American communities as possible. Saturday has been designated as the day upon which the matter may be taken up at the Jewish tabernacles, and Sunday as the day upon which the vital subject may be discussed in all other places of worship.

"To this unselfish and helpful movement, which is humanitarian and calculated to allay the suffering and mortality among our men and women, I desire to give my hearty support, and ask, through this means, for the careful thought and earnest co-operation of the people of this city in general."

The urgency of this appeal and the work of the association in directing public attention to the ravages of tuberculosis deserve the consideration of every person in this—as well as every other—community. We never know where the disease will strike next. It is the well man or woman today who is the invalid of the morrow.

I'll have to give you the real definition of a real gentleman: "A man that's clean inside and out; who neither looks up to the rich nor down on the poor; who can lose without squealing and who can win without bragging; who is considerate of women, children and old people, who is too brave to lie, too generous to cheat, and who takes his share of the world and lets other people have theirs."—New York "Sun."

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

## Insurgency and the Opportunity

Cannonism and its ilk are living in unpopular times. Men are aroused more today than ever before over the true meaning of what the special interests try, and, incidentally, do. There is a universal demand for a return of government to the people.

The situation is especially interesting to the workers of the land. There is an excellent opportunity, in view of the prevailing sentiment and the growth of various brands of primary laws, to send men to Congress and into offices in the State governments who will be true to their clients, and not use them merely for election purposes.

If a few score of men should be elected to Congress this year who are trade unionists or in sympathy with all the movement stands for, the country would take notice. The sign of the times would impress itself upon the people. This can be done, but it is no easy task.

There are men in the labor movement who are eligible for promotion, and they are just as much entitled to aspire as the members of the Lawyers' Union who, for some reason, have felt the halls of national legislation to be their peculiar property.

Sad experience has shown, however, that extreme care must be taken to nominate men who can talk and think at one and the same time, who are able to discuss intelligently the important issues of the day, and who can hold their own with the sharp wits with whom they will associate. It is a mistake to take a man because he holds official position, merely, for such a one is here today and there tomorrow. The standard must be high. If a man possesses the qualifications, it doesn't make any difference whether he holds office or is a private in the ranks. Too frequently, scheming politicians play up the office holder in the endeavor to catch the elusive voter. As a matter of fact, men are not prone to vote because of someone's wishes. Independence in this connection is pronounced.

Now that party lines are not tightly drawn, that the common service demands the best men, and there is such agitation against special legislation, it is possible to have men represent us who are worthy in every respect. The man of brains, of character, of standing in the community, who has always stood up for the right, is the individual who should go to Congress. Select such a man in preference to the incompetent who finds favor in the eye of some boss because he is thought to be able to "deliver."

The needs of organized labor require legislative relief from more than one intolerable situation. The chance is here—and the men.

## LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN. By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge, No. 25.

### Wonderful Development of Life Insurance.

#### To the People. Letter No. 42.

A great banquet of life insurance men, with one thousand in attendance, was given at the Hotel Astor in New York City on Saturday evening, January 22, 1910. The president of this great company was toastmaster, and made a very interesting report. He said:

"As you perhaps know, we have a working force of more than 14,000—of whom over 11,000 workers are on the field staff under 400 trusty leaders who, are with us tonight, and 3000 faithful employees are on the home office staff. The income for the year was \$85,000,000. Of this amount \$46,000,000 were collected from 10,000,000 policyholders, the average collection being a little under 10 cents per week.

"The claims, bonuses, dividends, etc., paid to policyholders, plus the amount set aside on their behalf, was \$56,000,000 for the year. The assets were \$227,000,000. The number of outstanding policies is 10,600,000. The amount of outstanding insurance is \$2,042,000,000. The number of death claims paid in 1909 was 138,576; distributed over the business hours of the day, this is about one per minute.

"The bonuses to industrial policyholders, payable in 1910, over and above any and all obligations expressed or implied in their contracts, amounted to \$5,250,000. On a turnover of \$85,000,000, \$140,000 was paid to stockholders as a dividend, the rate being limited by their own voluntary act to 7 per cent per annum.

"The amount gratuitously given to the non-participating industrial policyholders, above all policy obligation, during the last seventeen years, has been \$25,000,000. Three hundred employees are dined every day at the company's expense; there is a gymnasium, with an instructor open to all the clerks.

"The girls have the use of the company's assembly room. There is a large hall, capable of seating 1000 or more, for recreation purposes, and a male glee club. The roof of the main building is also used for games and other recreation.

"This company has also a library of many thousand volumes for the sole use of its employees. They have free medical service for any employee taken ill during business hours, and special arrangements are made with physicians and hospitals for the care of those seriously ill. Among this great number, not a few develop tuberculosis tendencies, and other troubles, for whom a change sometimes works remarkable cures. So they have them sent from time to time to the Adirondacks, and to Colorado, and to California, and across the ocean.

"They have an admirable system of savings fund, where any of the company's employees earning not over a specified sum may deposit a part of his earnings, to be used in case of incapacity by age or ill health, or at death. The company adds 50 per cent to these deposits, invests the funds, credits to the persistent members all beyond the deposit and actual interest earnings of such as withdraw from the company, and it is conducted at no expense to the contributors. The latter number about 6000. The funds are nearly a million dollars, and the credits to individual ac-



counts run as high as 250 per cent of their deposits."

In addition to this, the company has what they call "welfare work," for policyholders as well as employees. The company sought the right to build a sanatorium for their employees, because they had forty-eight cases of consumption among their own employees. Their efforts met with some opposition from the Insurance Department, on the ground that such use of the company's money was not in consonance with insurance law, but the Appellate Division decided that the project was within the discretion of the superintendent, and the application was granted, and it is now proposed to go on with the work.

Another branch of welfare work, in which they are experimenting, is that of nursing—in having bedridden policyholders in numerous large cities visited by trained nurses, and these visits have run up to tens of thousands. The justification for this is the saving in mortality. The reports received show that they have saved hundreds of human lives, judging by the numerous letters of gratitude that have poured into the home office from many cities in America.

Since this good work has been started, other life insurance companies have established health bureaus for the benefit of policyholders; and still others have taken steps toward the prevention of industrial accidents, having in view the safety of life and limb to the mass of workers in the leading industries, and yet another company has joined in the crusade against consumption. To these we may add the recent action of a southern chamber of commerce, which, recognizing that this mass of agents and policyholders constituted a ready medium for the ascertaining of facts and the dissemination of remedial information, invited the life companies doing business in the State to co-operate with them in eradicating diseases peculiar to their section, and fourteen of such companies gave assurance of their disposition to so co-operate, and thus we see the grand work of humanitarianism, heretofore unknown among life insurance companies, is developing wonderfully.

#### FROM MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS.

The Moving Picture Operators' Union has endorsed the recent action of the Labor Council in the Hetch Hetchy matter, also the protest of the Anti-Jap Laundry League against the employment of Japs at the Emporium.

All operators were instructed to assist the census board by showing slides at their respective places of employment calling on all to give full and complete information to the enumerators.

A donation of \$5 was made to the Barbers' Union as assistance in their fight for union conditions, and further donations of \$2.50 per month to the same cause were ordered.

At the last meeting one new member was admitted and two applications received.

#### EXCLUSION LEAGUE MEETING.

A resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League last Sunday at the Labor Temple that will put every candidate who is running for public office in the entire State on record as to his views on the Asiatic question.

A committee of eleven members of the league will canvass every section of the State and interview candidates before the primaries in August.

The Hayes bill on immigration, which is before Congress, was discussed again, and several clauses were found that the league did not consider strong enough. Thomas C. Seaward of the Fresno branch of the league spoke on the Japanese in the valley towns.

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### Men and Measures

Simon Burns of Pittsburg, for many years the National Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, is dead. He was some years ago one of the most powerful factors in the labor movement of the country.

What is stated to be the most modern labor temple on the Pacific Coast is now in course of erection in Vancouver, B. C., and is intended to be ready for dedication on January 1, 1911. The cost of the structure, which will be four stories in height, is estimated at \$80,000, the site being valued at \$75,000. The building has been planned so that two stories can be added when found necessary.

The building trades unions of Germany are contesting their strength with the employers. The lockout commenced on April 15th. Between 150,000 and 200,000 workers are affected to date. A percentage of the employers is opposed to warfare. The building material manufacturers have decided not to deliver their product to those who refused to participate in the lockout, which was caused by the delegates representing the Socialist Federation of Trades Unions comprising some 300,000 bricklayers, carpenters, masons and laborers, who recently rejected by a unanimous vote a proposed wage tariff of the Master Builders' Union.

International President George L. Berry of the pressmen and assistants has notified subordinate unions that an assessment of one day's pay will be levied between the 22d and 28th of May, to be devoted toward the building of a home for tuberculosis patients and aged members.

The strike of brewery employees against the Rochester (N. Y.) proprietors was settled on April 15th. The engineers, firemen and coopers stayed away from the breweries until the trouble was over, and though elaborate preparations were made to "put the unions out of business," they remain intact. Sunday work was abolished, excepting when absolutely necessary, wages were slightly increased and hours reduced. An agreement has been reached in St. Louis in the brewing industry. Negotiations were pending for some time, and the settlement was reached before any rupture of relations took place.

The Australian Commonwealth elections on April 13th were marked by a great labor upheaval. The Deakin Government was defeated. The labor party gains ten seats among the Representatives and probably six in the Senate. Alfred Deakin himself was closely run by an unknown, and other ministers were hotly pressed. The election of Sir Robert Wallace Best, Minister of Customs, is not yet certain. There was intense excitement. Crowds waited outside the newspaper offices until after midnight cheering and singing. The labor party returns to power after nearly a year of the Government formed in May, 1909, after the defeat of the labor ministry by a free trade, protectionist and anti-socialistic coalition had united under Alfred Deakin to compass its overthrow. He came into power on the announcement of a naval and military defense policy.

It is believed that Hillmar H. Weinert, just elected mayor of Seguin, a small city near San Antonio, Texas, is the youngest city father in the United States. Weinert is only 22 years of age, and graduated from the University of Texas last year, getting his A. B. at twenty-one and his LL. B. at twenty-two. He is said to be a young man of sound judgment. He made his campaign on the declaration that "to stand still is to retrograde."

The Porto Rico unions which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are making an appeal to unions in the United States for funds to aid the striking bakers of Mayaguez.



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## The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



### THE RIGHT TO STRIKE.

By Walter Macarthur.  
In the "California Weekly."

Two plans for the maintenance of peace have been presented by Mr. Weinstock. One of these measures provides for the treatment of disputes between private employers and employees by the creation of a board representative of both sides. The other plan deals with disputes between public-service corporations and contractors on public works, and their employees. By the latter plan it is proposed that the Legislature shall enact a law requiring the submission of labor disputes to a process of public investigation, and prohibiting a strike or lockout during the course of the inquiry and for seven days subsequent to the award, under penalty of a fine of not less than \$1000 upon the employer and of \$1000 upon the common funds of the employees, or of \$25 upon the individual employee.

Mr. Weinstock, in a published statement, very fairly presents the case against the strike and in favor of conference and conciliation. None will more readily agree with that statement than the members of the labor movement, who have experienced the evils of the strike, and thus learned to value and to practice peaceful methods.

### Labor Opposed to Strikes.

The best proof of this is to be found in the common practice of the labor movement. Strikes are the exception and conciliation is the rule in the settlement of labor disputes. This assertion may seem inconsistent with the facts as these appear to the public. But the public is dependent for its information upon a single source, namely, the daily press. The latter publishes little or nothing concerning the negotiations between employers and employees in the peaceful adjustment of the questions that arise between them. On the other hand, the press invariably "plays up" the strike. Thus the public, being informed only of the strike, is led into the error of attributing to that feature of the labor movement a much greater relative importance than really attaches to it.

Conference, conciliation and arbitration constitute the theory and practice of the labor movement in the great majority of industries. This method is approved both by employers and employees, by associations and unions; it is growing in popularity and effectiveness, and, once adopted in a given industry, it is seldom abandoned, and even then only with the greatest reluctance upon the part of labor. These peaceful methods are predicated upon one condition, namely, organization upon both sides and mutual recognition, respect and frankness in discussion.

### Voluntary Measures Must Prevail.

The labor movement will support any measure for the extension of the methods now generally prevailing in the settlement of labor disputes, or any better method which may be devised. While the present plan of voluntary conference between the parties directly interested is preferable, as compared with any plan involving the intervention of outside parties, the latter procedure may be supported as a necessity in those cases which, by reason of the lack of organization or failure of the parties to come together, are not amenable to purely voluntary measures.

One important qualification must be understood in this connection. The measures designed to insure the submission of the questions in dispute to a conference board must conserve the absolute freedom of those interested in the matter of accepting or rejecting the award. In a word, there must not be any compulsion upon labor to accept the award, under a penalty of any kind or char-

acter for quitting work or going on strike. The right to strike must be maintained at all times and under all circumstances.

Upon this point the labor movement is bound to disagree with the plan suggested by Mr. Weinstock. The latter will probably say that there is no ground of disagreement here, that he, too, recognizes the right to strike as a necessity in the last analysis, and that his plan preserves that right.

### A Fatal Objection.

It is true that Mr. Weinstock states his position in substantially these terms. Little exception can be taken to Mr. Weinstock's general view of the right to strike. But the proposal to prohibit the strike during the period of inquiry and for seven days after its conclusion, under penalty of fine, is a fatal objection to the plan.

It is not sufficient to say that the prohibition of the strike lies only against employees of the public-service corporations and contractors on public works, and prevails only for a limited period. If such prohibition may rightly be imposed upon any class of labor, it may rightly be imposed upon all classes. If the strike may rightly be prohibited for seven days it may be prohibited altogether.

The logic of the case is obvious and inescapable. The author of the plan himself acknowledges this in the statement that it "would pave the way for still further legislation and constitutional amendments which would make it possible to apply State intervention to all important private as well as public labor disputes." If the plan may be applied to "important," why not also to unimportant private labor disputes? Who shall determine the question of importance or unimportance in such matters? Who shall say that the strike, being prohibited in some instances and for a certain period, may not be prohibited in all instances and for all time?

Who shall say that the "general welfare" is affected only by strikes in quasi-public service and that that consideration may not be invoked against the strike in any and every branch of labor? In these days of specialization and interdependence in and between all branches of industry, it is difficult, and indeed practically impossible, to draw a line between the purely private and the quasi-public enterprise. Again, in view of the growing sentiment in favor of public ownership and operation of public utilities, it is likely that the number of workers affected by the proposed legislation will constantly increase, thus adding to the influence of such legislation in determining the conditions of the entire working class. "Facilis decensus—!"

### Principle of the Strike.

It is unnecessary to say that the right to strike is here asserted as a principle rather than as a practice to be indulged in for its own sake. The practice of the labor movement is to forego recourse to the strike until all peaceable methods fail, and even then to adopt the last resort only under pressure of the strongest necessity, bearing well in mind the effects not only upon the employer, but also upon the public. Generally speaking, the value of the right to strike lies in its deterrent influence upon the employer.

The fact that the strike is always a possibility, being recognized by the employer, serves to determine his course in the direction of peaceful and equitable adjustment. If the plan under discussion affected merely the practical workings of the labor movement, without reference to the principle upon which that movement itself is founded, there would be little objection to it, since strikes are seldom inaugurated without notice ex-

tending over a considerable period. To pass a law prohibiting the strike during the period of inquiry and for seven days thereafter would, of itself, be merely giving statutory expression to the practice now generally, indeed, almost universally prevailing.

But the passage of such a law would do much more than is here suggested; it would vitiate a principle not of the labor movement alone, but of human action, and "pave the way for still further legislation and constitutional amendments." To comprehend the possibilities contained in the latter suggestion, and at the same time secure a broader outlook upon the position of the labor movement, let us briefly consider the real nature of the strike, its significance as a factor in the industrial world and its relation to other institutions and phenomena of social life.

In the view of the public, the strike is a resort to force—foolish, hurtful and pitiful. The public sees the strikers and their families suffering from hunger, and industry paralyzed. Of course, the public is directly involved in the trouble to the extent that it is deprived of the commodities or conveniences to which it has been accustomed. In the end the public sees victory for one side, defeat for the other side, and nothing for itself

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but the memory of its own losses. Consequently, the public cries out against the strike as a "relic of barbarism," "a reversion to savagery," and demands that something, almost anything, be done to "put a stop to strikes!"

The attitude of the public is natural and its proposed remedies explainable upon grounds of impulse, if not of reason. Similarly, the impulse of the drowning man to throw up his hands and open his mouth is easily explainable. The moral is obvious.

The labor movement is not oblivious of nor indifferent to the incidents of the strike. It sees and feels these things with eyes equally as clear and hearts equally as sympathetic as those of the public. But the labor movement sees in the strike much more than lies upon the surface. It sees in a strike, be it of one hundred, one thousand, or one hundred thousand men, the exercise in a collective capacity of a right which inheres in each individual man. The labor movement sees in the strike—the act of quitting work collectively—that act which makes effective the right of the individual to quit work, failing which the individual right becomes a mere abstraction.

The right of the individual to quit work being recognized as the fundamental warrant of the strike, the mind is at once directed to a consideration of the origin, value and uses of that right. To do this we must go back to the beginning of civilization and retrace the footsteps of labor.

Thus comprehended, history presents itself as a constant struggle by man to free himself from bondage to king, lord or master, the struggle of man to own himself, to be absolute master of his own body and his own labor power. This world-old struggle finds its consummation in the personal liberty of the American citizen.

Man has progressed by virtue of the impulse of personal liberty implanted in him and directed against those institutions which held him thrall. Under this impulse villeinage, serfdom and slavery have successively given way to a system under which the man who labors—who possesses nothing more than his labor power—is the equal of every other man in respect to the disposition of his own person. If we should undertake to embrace in a single term the sum of human progress in respect to the personal relations of men, we should use the term "personal liberty." This term, expressing as it does the "liberty of the person"—liberty to possess and dispose of one's person—defines that characteristic which chiefly, indeed solely, differentiates the freeman of today from the bondman of the past. Reduced to its ultimate and most concrete expression, the liberty to dispose of one's person is the liberty to quit work, the liberty to strike.

#### Right to Quit Work Inviolable.

He who possesses the right to quit work is free; he who is denied that right is a slave. Take from the American workingman this right of personal liberty, impose upon him compulsion to work a moment longer than he so wills, no matter what form such compulsion may assume, nor how brief the period of restraint, and he is to all intents and purposes enslaved. The line of demarcation between slavery and freedom is obliterated.

Upon this fundamental element of liberty rest all other institutions of free society. Political and religious liberties are incidental to this basic and indispensable condition of human freedom, valuable and effective only as corollaries of this condition, enduring only as this condition endures. Society progresses only as the individual progresses, is free only as the individual is free. In some instances the material condition of the freeman may be little better, may even be worse than that of his progenitor condemned to enforced labor, but it contains at least the possibility of improvement, limited only by the desire for and willingness to strive for better conditions.

In contending for the preservation of the right

to strike, without limitation or qualification, the labor movement contends for the one thing which, more than all other elements combined, epitomizes and gives substantial meaning to the progress of mankind, the one thing which of itself affords a guarantee of continued advancement and justifies the hope of consummation in a state of social and industrial relations in which peace shall prevail by common consent and in virtue of justice between man and man.

#### Enforced Labor Forces Strikes.

It is understood, of course, that the right of personal liberty is not absolute as to all acts. Society rightly and necessarily imposes numerous restrictions upon that right. Again, men may, and do, voluntarily agree to surrender a certain measure of their personal liberty for the common good. But these reservations do not run to the point under discussion, i. e., the right of the individual to give or withhold labor, free from compulsion by the State or other extraneous power or influence. As to this point, the right of personal liberty is and must remain absolute and unqualified.

Proposals to restrict or prohibit the strike are an ever-present feature of the discussion of industrial affairs. In some instances these proposals indicate a well-meant but mistaken view of the problem. In other instances these proposals bespeak an ulterior purpose of opposing the progress of the labor movement and destroying its efficiency or at least its promise of further efficiency. In either case these proposals are dangerous, the more so, if anything, in proportion to their apparent harmlessness.

Everything must have a beginning, and the larger the ultimate object the smaller and more insidious must be the initial step. Everyone now admits the right to strike; not even the most pronounced opponent of the labor movement would openly declare against that right. Whatever be done in this matter must be done carefully and with proper regard for the sensibilities of those chiefly affected! In these circumstances there is but one safe course for the labor movement, namely, to resist every proposal that will in any degree affect the right of its members in the exercise of their inherent liberties, and especially in the matter of the strike.

With all due respect to the plan proposed by Mr. Weinstock, it may be remarked that it suggests at once the easiest and most difficult method of dealing with the "strike evil." It is easy to say, "It shall be unlawful to strike." But unless the law in this, as in other connections, be in accord with the conceptions of right relations and conduct, it is more likely to produce than to prevent the condition aimed against. In other words, a law to prohibit strikes is certain in the end to increase rather than diminish the number of such outbreaks.

#### Example of Other Lands.

We need but look to Australia and New Zealand for an example in point. The erstwhile "country without strikes" is today the country in which the "right to knock off" is most freely asserted and we might also say most freely exercised. It is also the country of most radical anti-strike legislation.

The labor movement, acting in accord with its traditions, aspirations and precedents, will support any measure designed to minimize and eliminate strikes by means of investigation, conciliation and arbitration. But such measures must be based upon the principle of voluntary action by the parties directly interested, and must not con-

tain any element of compulsion other than that of the moral force of private or public opinion. So far as these measures are based upon the principle of legal compulsion or inhibition, the labor movement is bound to oppose them in obedience to the law of human liberty and human progress, a law which transcends in its importance to the individual and to society all consideration of the incidents accompanying the strike, unfortunate and disastrous as these may be in themselves.

The strike is frequently described as a "weapon of barbarism." In reality, the strike is a "weapon of nature," an expression of man's inherent and inalienable right to revolt against conditions that degrade manhood. No considerations of "general welfare" can outweigh this individual right. Ultimately and fundamentally, the "general welfare" and the individual right are one and the same thing. The former can not be conserved at the expense of the latter. Public rights can not be conserved by the destruction of individual rights.

The labor movement does not wish to strike, but it insists upon its right to do so, fundamentally as an exercise of personal liberty, and practically as a measure held in reserve for the purpose of insuring peace.

#### LECTURE ON PEONAGE.

Mrs. Dorothy Johns, formerly the Countess Dorothy von Piontkowski, who spent twelve years in Mexico and learned much regarding conditions there which is not generally known, will deliver an address next Sunday evening, April 24th, in Equality Hall, 139 Albion avenue. The title will be "Sovereign Peons: How they were made in Mexico and how they are being made in the United States."

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### LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS. By Pan-American Press.

#### Indict Labor "Skinner."

Pittsburg, Pa.—While seeking the "men higher up" in the Pittsburg graft crusade against councilmen, the Grand Jury indicted Frank N. Hoffstot, millionaire president of the Pressed Steel Car Company, on charges of bribery and conspiracy. Hoffstot achieved a lot of notoriety as a conscienceless enemy of labor during the strike at his works at McKees Rocks last summer.

Because of their brutality in the McKees Rocks strike, police officers who are now handling the Victor Bank robbery and murder case, find extreme difficulty in getting any of the workers here to talk. Bullying tactics and other threats have no effect, as the men are very suspicious of the police.

#### Strike "Busts" Car Company.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company announces that it is on financial rocks. It asks the permission of the city to float a new loan of \$2,500,000. It admits that the strike is the cause of its plight.

An amusing incident of the strike is the way the State Fencibles are consoling themselves over their failure to "enforce the law." These parlor soldiers have passed resolutions congratulating themselves upon their splendid and heroic work during the street car strike.

#### Railroads Raise Pay.

Chicago, Ill.—In an effort to avert strikes, nearly all of the railroads entering this city, have announced increases in the pay of their employees. These "voluntary" increases are very small, and it is likely that the high food prices may compel the railroad men to strike after all.

#### Workday Five Hours Long.

New York—A five-hour workday has been established by Hebrew Typographical Union, No. 83, of this city. Its minimum wage is \$24.

#### Machinists Win Strike.

Peru, Ind.—Three hundred machinists won their strike at the Otis Elevator Works and the Model Gas Engine, after being out nine days. The men gained recognition of the union and better working conditions.

#### Steel Trust Lie Exposed.

Munhall, Pa.—In spite of all the tooting of horns that Sunday labor would be cut out in the mills of the United States Steel Corporation, the steel mills here run full blast on the Sabbath day as they had been since the union was broken in 1892.

"The steel trust," said a storekeeper who is a union sympathizer, "is so much opposed to organized labor that it won't have the closed shop even one day in the week."

#### Striking Pilots Use Tugs.

New York—The striking pilots in the New York harbor corral non-unionists with tugs. The tugs steam around the harbor and every non-union ship the pilot pickets come across they hail and put up an argument with the strike breakers. The strikers are so far very successful in inducing these men to desert their posts.

#### Arbitrate Telegraphers' Dispute.

Washington, D. C.—An effort to settle the controversy between the Southern Railway and its telegraphers is being made by the Federal mediators under the Erdman Act.

#### New Bedford Weavers Out.

New Bedford, Mass.—Three thousand looms in the Gosnold Cotton Mills here are idle because

of a strike of 500 weavers. The grievance of the weavers is that they are compelled to run an extra number of looms for less than they were formerly receiving for a smaller number.

#### Trim Child Labor Law.

Trenton, N. J.—The Legislature took the interests of the glass interests to heart, and passed an emasculated child labor bill. It prohibits children under fifteen years of age from working in factories at night until July 14, 1911, when the limit is raised to sixteen years. The fight for a real child labor law was long and bitter.

#### Gompers Condemns Taft.

Washington, D. C.—Because President Taft has shown an utter disregard for the rights of workers employed on Government work, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a statement denouncing Taft's attitude towards labor. The President had assured a committee of Bethlehem business men that the Government would continue to buy steel from the Schwab company regardless of a strike at its plants.

"According to the President's position," said Gompers, "it is not the Government's concern how brutal or inhuman the workers of a concern are treated; it matters not whether American workers are displaced by the worst elements of foreign labor, Coolie, Jap or Slav, whether Americanism may be possible of development among a company's employees; it is simply a question of product. So long as the product is acceptable, the producers may be damned for all time."

The Bethlehem strikers' committee have appeared before the President and presented serious charges against the company. They told him that while the Government inspectors are absent at night, the company surreptitiously patches, treats and welds defective work, and, as a result, soldiers and sailors are in constant danger of their lives through defective armaments.

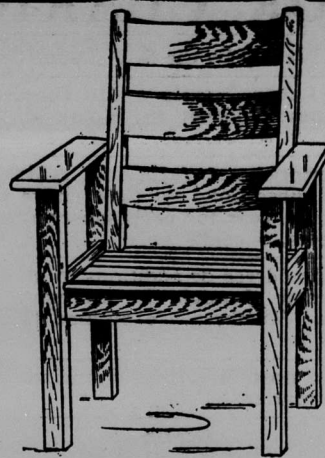
Taft gave them no promise of assistance, and the strikers' committee went away with the feeling that the steel interests stand too solid with the administration.

#### Railroad Men Get Legislation.

Washington, D. C.—After years of effort, and despite the solid opposition of their employers, the railroad workers of this country, through the combined strength of the brotherhoods and the American Federation of Labor, have succeeded in securing the enactment of two laws by Congress, compelling the railroads to equip their cars with uniform safety appliances and amending the Employers' Liability Act so that suit may be brought at the home of the plaintiff and in the State courts.

Of utmost importance is the new law calling for the standardizing of safety appliances. Hundreds of men are killed and thousands are injured every year because of the lack of a uniform system of appliances. The new law makes unlawful the movement of cars with safety appliances in any way defective.

The Employers' Liability Act, through the new law, has been so amended that an injured employee will be able to get whatever relief the law affords, without any of the damaging constructions the corporation judges have been so quick to find.



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# LABOR CLARION

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FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1910.

"When certain persons abuse us, let us ask ourselves what description of character it is they admire; we shall often find this a very consoling question."—Colton.

Last Monday, April 18th, was the fourth anniversary of the disaster that partially destroyed San Francisco. The quick recovery, in which the labor organizations participated, has surprised the world, and the horrors of the occasion have become obliterated by the energy and progress of citizenship.

When the demand for the union label is what it should be in San Francisco, trade unionists will have right at hand support that will mean more than anything else that could be devised. More potent than resolutions are acts. Concerted action in calling for the label and button of each craft will show the difference between unionism and non-unionism.

The "Tri-City Labor Review," covering the jurisdictions of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda, appeared on April 7th. Homer G. H. Buckner is the editor, and Frank S. Clark the business manager. The paper is a weekly of eight pages, and gives every promise of a vigorous life. The "Tri-City Labor Review" has the best wishes of the "Labor Clarion" on its entrance on the somewhat stormy sea of trade-union journalism.

Frank N. Hoffstot, the millionaire president of the Pressed Steel Car Company of McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania, is having more than the average amount of trouble just now. He has been indicted for complicity in the Pittsburgh graft cases, and is likely to visit the penitentiary for a prolonged stay. Last Tuesday 1000 foreigners employed by the company struck work. It is unlikely that these men are organized, and it may be taken for granted that while Millionaire Hoffstot had his hand in Pennsylvania's pocket, he also was keeping back some of the conditions due his employees at McKees Rocks, for the last labor disturbance there is well remembered.

A thoughtful article is contributed this week by Walter Macarthur, entitled "The Right to Strike." Its importance lies not merely in the principle involved, but in the likelihood of the next California Legislature considering a proposed law based upon the Lemieux Act of Canada, and recommended by Harris Weinstock, who has returned from a study of labor conditions in other lands. The point is that public utilities shall not be disturbed by either a strike or lock-out until an impartial tribunal has considered the merits of the controversy and rendered a report. Then, if no agreement is reached, legislation shall not interfere with a rupture of industrial relations—if the proposed measure is enacted into law.

## VICTORY FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

When Judge John F. Ellison of Tehama County rendered his decision on April 16th on the Geary street issue, he showed that his mind was without that illegal twist that has made of jurisprudence a mockery. He also gave municipal ownership in California a clear right-of-way over monopoly and all it implies.

One would think that the average corporation, even, would be diffident about questioning the right of the people, under sanction of the law, to engage in such enterprises as they might deem proper. The case under discussion, and Judge Ellison's verdict, show the inability of men combined to make money to realize that there is anything that should stand in the way.

The decision emphatically says that San Francisco has the power, under the State Constitution and the municipal charter, to construct and operate the Geary street railroad. To the lay mind, unaccustomed to the tangles weaved by lawyers, it would seem that this would mean that other lines could also be constructed and operated, should the people so decide.

One important paragraph is worth quoting, for it covers a question concerning which there were volumes of words uttered during the last bond election:

"There seems to be no limit to a bonded indebtedness incurred for purposes other than public utilities. The bonds here in dispute will not become a city and county indebtedness until sold and issued. And it does not appear what will be the amount of the bonded indebtedness of the city and county at that time nor what will be the amount of the assessment roll. Many existing bonds may have been liquidated before that time, and the assessment roll may have increased."

As the decision has been printed in full in the daily papers, it is unnecessary to repeat here. The victory is one in which the labor movement can well afford to feel a more than passing interest, for the vote and the agitation that led up to the vote was largely the result of the desire of trade unionists to further the cause of municipal ownership.

Now that the New York bond experts have passed favorably on the issue, and the Board of Supervisors has prepared the way for the sale of bonds, it looks as though the Geary street railroad will soon be where it belongs—the property of the citizens of San Francisco and a standing rebuke against private ownership of public utilities.

## THE OLD STORY REPEATED.

Joseph Leiter of Zeigler, Illinois, who loudly boasted of his ability to operate non-union coal mines, and who erected fences around his properties so that the unregenerate might be kept out, has admitted the error of his ways. The mines have passed into the hands of the Bell-Zollar Company, who immediately signed an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America.

Mr. Leiter is said to have lost over \$2,000,000. Nearly 100 men met death in a series of mine disasters, explosions and fires. For more than a year the mines have been sealed up, and the last eight men who lost their lives are entombed in one of the pits. Mr. Leiter had ample opportunity to test his "open shop" ideas. They failed. Incompetent help, financial loss and trouble of various kinds were the direct evidence that a mistaken policy was being followed.

How often has this happened? Time and time again men—some rich and some poor—have started out to do things to the trade union. It has taken but a short time, as a rule, to demonstrate the inadequacy of the methods adopted to bring about the "open shop" regime. Organized labor's growth may be retarded occasionally, but it can never be stopped. Mr. Leiter retires from

the field a sadder and a wiser man. The union agreement entered into by the company taking over the mines shows how alert business men are to profit by the mistakes of other employers.

## A WORD OF PRAISE.

The action of the public utilities committee of the Board of Supervisors, as well as the Board itself, in denying the use of the outer tracks on Market street, calls for commendation. The railroad insistence on its "rights" to monopolize have received a set-back. Not only that, but the right-of-way for the Geary street municipal line is maintained, for any interference with the running of the city's cars from the Ferry to the Cliff would mean more than is apparent at first glance. The unanimous vote of the eighteen supervisors, with their variance of political affiliation, is also noteworthy, and shows San Franciscans to be of one mind when municipal interests are threatened by corporate greed. A resolution praising the city officials was passed last Friday night in the Labor Council.

## A DECISION OF IMPORTANCE.

Eastern trade-union circles have been very much interested in a decision rendered by Supreme Court Justice James Fitzgerald of New York in which he decided against the Building Trades Employers' Association in the boycott suit brought against it by the Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters.

Commenting on the case, the New York "American" said:

"Judge Fitzgerald upheld the contention of Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for the Enterprise Association, that a combination of employers to boycott a labor union was just as illegal a conspiracy as a combination of workingmen to boycott an employer.

"Judge Fitzgerald's decision, taken in connection with Judge Rosalsky's charge to the Grand Jury last week, in which the action of the employers was branded as not only illegal, but as criminal, marks an epoch in disputes between labor and capital.

"The law books are full of cases in which workingmen have been enjoined and imprisoned for practising the boycott, but this is the first case on record in which the workingmen have turned the tables on the employers and caught them in the meshes of the laws which they themselves have developed with so much trouble.

"In the present case, the Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters on the expiration of their trade agreement on December 31, 1909, went on a strike for better wages and conditions of labor. To assist the master steam fitters in bringing the workingmen to terms, the board of governors of the Employers' Association took a hand and passed a resolution binding all of the members of the Employers' Association not to employ any members of the Enterprise Association.

"In spite of this rule, some master steam fitters continued to allow Enterprise men to work on their contracts. One of these concerns was John Kennedy & Son. Kennedy was complained of, however, and warned of what would happen to him unless he obeyed the orders of the Employers' Association, and was notified in writing to see that the Enterprise men were promptly discharged.

"Kennedy complied with the order and notified his sub-contractor to drop the Enterprise men.

"The Enterprise Association decided to fight these illegal tactics, and as a result this employers' boycott has been held to be illegal by both Judge Rosalsky and Judge Fitzgerald, and in the Criminal Courts the directors of the powerful association are facing indictment, while in the Supreme Court they are under injunction against continuing these practises."



### NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX. Greater Work Capacity in the West.

In both summer and winter, the labor of man and beast is conducted under the more favorable conditions of the arid west, with far less bodily discomfort and far more efficiency than is possible in the humid east. It is, of course, impossible to state how much this increased industrial efficiency amounts to in each individual within the arid area, but it is unquestionably very considerable, and when aggregated for large communities it, with the influence of climate on disposition, very largely explains the actual accomplishment in a surprisingly short space of time of the great enterprises for which the west is noted. A. J. Wells has compiled statistics which show that the "average yearly output of each workman in California is nearly twice that of Connecticut; one and three-fourths that of the United States." A climate which confers such increased efficiency upon labor is thus an asset of incalculable value to the arid west; by contrast placing upon the humid climate of the east an industrial handicap which cannot be easily offset. And there arises also the question of whether or not severe work in the humid hot weather of the east, forced upon the less fortunate class by the economic necessity of maintaining an existence, may not have a very material influence upon the occurrence of disease through depression of vital resistance depending on interference with the heat regulation of the body.—Dr. Edw. L. Munson, in May "Pacific Monthly."

\* \* \*

### Amazing Waste of Humanity.

Four thousand workmen are killed in coal mines in the United States every year, says the Oakland "Enquirer." From two to five times more fatalities than in any European country in proportion to numbers employed is the record of mine horrors in this country. In addition to these, seven thousand men are maimed and crippled in the same hazardous occupation every year.

Today half a million miners are facing the dangers of underground work in bringing to the surface the treasures of the earth. When these men go to work in the morning it is with a certainty that when evening approaches thirty will have dropped from the pay roll of the several mining companies, twelve of these dying horrible deaths and eighteen others being more or less seriously mangled.

In a recent Congressional measure, provision is made for the establishment of a bureau of mines. One of the distinct features of the bill is to make diligent investigation of the methods of mining, the safety of miners, the possible improvement of conditions under which mining operations are carried on, the use of explosives and electricity and the prevention of accidents.

To what degree legislation can be depended upon to lessen and solve the dangers now involved in coal mining is an important question. Foreign nations, through wise government investigation, have greatly decreased the loss of life, and there is no valid reason why America should not keep to the forefront in this humanitarian work.

\* \* \*

### The Terror of the Loan Shark.

Mrs. Martha Beard Thomas is old and almost blind, says a newspaper story from Denver. She is sick and she is destitute. Four years ago she borrowed \$70 from a loan agent to defray hospital expenses. Since then she has paid \$125 and still owes \$65 of the \$70 principal. Of the \$125 paid back, \$120 represents interest at the rate of \$2.50 a month. The furniture of the house in which she lives at 1200 Champa street is security for the loan. The day the payments lapse the house will be divested of the furnishings. It is this threat that has hung like a pall over the

home for four years. Doubly dark it hangs now, with Mrs. Thomas too ill to help herself and the strong hand that sustained her stilled in death. Her husband, Dr. J. J. Thomas, died at the County Hospital last week.

The loan agent holds, in addition to the mortgage on the furniture, a watch owned by Dr. Thomas. The woman alleges that it alone is worth the face of the loan. She is anxious to secure it now for a keepsake, but until the debt is wiped out she may not have it. Friends whose attention was brought to the woman's condition are anxious to take her out of the power of the money lender.

\* \* \*

### Sherwood's Bold Boston Speech.

Congressman Sherwood was invited to Boston to deliver the address on the 134th anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British army, March 17, 1776. His speech stirred Boston. After reading the speech, we do not wonder why a leading Boston paper says it was "the most notable speech delivered in Boston for a quarter of a century." Here is an extract from Sherwood's speech which caused the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution to take notice:

"What a momentous epoch was ushered in by the evacuation of Boston and forming the thirteen colonies into a compact federation. Strip off all the false glamor and picturesque posing that painters and poets and Fourth of July orators have cast over the patriots of the American revolution; clear the imagination of myths and superstitions, and what do we find. A band of plain, common workingmen on a strike, battling for their homes and firesides against the encroachments of plutocracy and hereditary aggression."

This is the first time since 1776 that any public speaker has characterized the heroes of the revolution as "strikers." And here follows another sensational statement that startled some of the guests in spike-tailed coats and low-cut vests:

"Washington, who organized the first boycott, in command. Washington, who in the Virginia Legislature, rose to the height of his 6 feet 2 inches and introduced a resolution pledging the colonists to buy no article of trade or commerce until the stamp act was repealed. And woe to the bewigged wearer of judicial ermine who had talked of an injunction in those days."

"Today the boycott such as Washington formally endorsed in the Virginia Legislature, would land the boycotter in prison with a terrifying fine."

"We are today facing a serious problem, the equitable distribution of the products of labor. There can be no such thing as equal rights without equal opportunities. This is the most vital question of the hour. The marvelous growth of the country in material development has not brought equal benefits to the wage workers in the mines and sweatshops."

\* \* \*

### Chicago Boasts a Model School.

The controversy between President Union of the Board of Education and School Architect Dwight H. Perkins, over the question of extravagance, has brought to light the fact that Chicago has the most costly and the finest technical high school in the country.

This is the Lane school, which has accommodations for 1800 pupils. The total cost of the building and equipment was about \$800,000.

In the wood-working room there are 72 double benches. On the ground floor are the locker rooms, machine shop, shipping and receiving rooms, wood-working, foundry, forge, pattern, wood-turning and electric construction shops, with their lecture and testing rooms. The machine shop is 60 feet by 80 feet, with equipment for 72 pupils. A tool room and a lecture room, each 19 feet square, adjoin the machine shop; also a clipping room.

### IRON TRADES TROUBLE AT STOCKTON.

The Samson Iron Works in the city of Stockton is engaged in an industrial controversy with its employees.

The strike was brought about by the discharge of eight men accused by the company of being agitators for the cause of unionism. Sixty machinists in the employ of the Samson Company petitioned for the reinstatement of their discharged comrades, without success. The men then took a strike vote, and, after securing the sanction of the international office, walked out.

The company is now advertising throughout the State for men to take the place of the strikers.

It is reported that the newspapers of Stockton have closed their columns to the strikers, while Manager Kroyer of the Samson Company is daily exploiting the firm's side of the dispute through the columns of the Stockton press.

As a result of the difficulty, the other unions of the iron industry have become involved, and the shop is closed. Efforts to secure non-unionists have proved futile. Keep away from the Samson Iron Works.

### LAKE CARRIERS AND INSURANCE.

As a result of the strike on the Great Lakes, a remarkable situation has developed in vessel insurance rates. For the first time in history, wooden ships on the Lakes are given a lower insurance rate than is accorded to steel vessels.

At a conference between the vessel insurers and representatives of lumber-carrying vessels at Cleveland, Ohio, April 12th, rates for wooden vessels were made slightly lower than last year. Just previous to this meeting the insurance rate for steel tonnage was increased 1 per cent above the 1909 rate.

The significant feature of this is that normally the greatest risk is attached to wooden tonnage, especially to those in the lumber trade, but nearly all of that class of vessels employ competent seamen, union men, and were not involved in the strike. Hence, they made a good showing last season and have now secured a reduction of rates.

On the other hand, the big majority of steel vessels are in the Lake Carriers' Association, and were manned by strike breakers. Accidents were numerous and insurance risks greater because of employment of incompetent seamen.

Since the union men have now announced their determination to continue the strike this season, the insurance companies evidently expect the many disasters of last season, due to inexperienced crews, will be repeated, and have accordingly raised the insurance rates on such vessels.

The Lake Carriers are again recruiting non-English speaking laborers and young boys, placing them aboard of the ships to serve as strike breakers. They have failed utterly to secure sufficient competent seamen.

### IRON TRADES WINNING EIGHT HOURS.

The eight-hour day for the iron trades mechanics of the Pacific Coast is an assured fact. San Francisco has it and the other cities are being so strongly organized that when the demand is made there will either be no opposition or the fight will be short and victory gained.

In the east also the eight-hour day is coming, and coming fast. The most encouraging factor is the action of Congress on April 8th, when, by a vote of 131 to 15, the House of Representatives voted that thirteen million dollars, appropriated for the construction of two battleships and fleet tenders, can only be expended in eight-hour shops. This is the press report about this decision: "Mr. Fitzgerald of New York offered an amendment, which was adopted by a vote of 13 to 15, under which two battleships and two fleet colliers must be built by firms working under the eight-hour law."—Portland "Labor Journal."



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 15, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President Kelly in the chair.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Vice-President Rosenthal absent; Delegate Reardon appointed vice-president pro tem. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Applications for Affiliation**—From Granite Cutters and Steam Engineers, No. 59; referred to organizing committee with instructions to report this evening.

**Credentials**—Printing Pressmen, No. 24—F. Bollinger, B. Murphy, Jas. Lynn, Chas. Radebold. Steam Engineers, No. 64—W. T. Brandon, vice G. R. Fitzgerald. Pile Drivers—Thos. McDermott, Jas. Flynn, John Lattores. Granite Cutters—C. J. Coyle, T. R. Fitzsimmons. Steam Engineers, No. 59—J. J. Murphy, Chas. Barker, F. C. Mercadante. Bill Posters—Thos. Blanchard. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Machinists, No. 68, enclosing donation to Barbers' Union. From Central Council of Ithaca, N. Y., Carpenters, No. 1608 of Lexington, Mo., Stage Employees, No. 151, Lincoln, Neb., Cincinnati Labor Council, Gas Workers' Union of Oak Park, Cal., and Painters, No. 634, all endorsing resolutions on Hetch Hetchy Water Supply, and pledging co-operation. From Alaska Fishermen, excuse for absence of delegates, names of new officers and report that they had donated \$5000 to aid the Lake Seamen. From Asiatic Exclusion League, notification of regular monthly meeting. Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104, enclosing resolutions sent by Anti-Jap Laundry League, and severely criticizing Emporium management for employing Asiatics and refusal to employ white help instead. From W. E. McLernon, organizer of I. T. U., Los Angeles, thanks for assistance in attempting to unionize "Grizzly Bear" magazine. From Moving Picture Machine Operators, donating \$5 to Barbers' Union, and pledging a monthly sum for same cause. From Steam Laundry Workers, No. 26, thanks for endorsement of scale and offer of assistance in negotiating same. From treasurer of Swedish Workers, receipt for donations. From Cigar Makers, enclosing communication from United Association of Box Makers and Sawyers. From John Bakewell, Jr., requesting names of unionists who would desire to become affiliated with Housing Association. From Metal Polishers, No. 128, giving list of unfair firms. From Frank Morrison, telegram requesting us to wire Senator Perkins in the matter of construction of battleship in Government yard, and other legislation. Secretary reported he had complied with the request. From W. M. Crane, United States Senator, acknowledging Council's communication on printing of stamped envelopes by Government. Referred to Executive Committee—From Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216, request for a boycott on Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co. From Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union, complaint against the actions of business agent of Stablemen's Union. From Waiters, No. 30, request for a boycott on Bismark Cafe. From Cracker Bakers, No. 125, and auxiliary local to same union, proposed wage scale and agreement. Referred to Trustees—Report of treasurer from February 1, to April 8, 1910. Referred to Secretary for Investigation—From Garment Workers' District Council of St. Louis, regarding new shipment of goods from the unfair firm of Marx & Haas to local firms. Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Garment Workers' District Council of St. Louis, an account of present conditions surrounding dispute with Marx & Haas of that city.

Treasurer McLennan submitted his resignation

to take effect at once, due to his departure from the city for a considerable period. On motion same was accepted.

Communication from Local No. 193, I. B. E. W., stating their desire to know what the Council had done in matter of dual locals of electrical workers, before this union adopted resolutions on Hetch Hetchy Water Supply. On motion the secretary was instructed to communicate and notify them that local unions No. 151 and No. 6 are duly and regularly seated and recognized as I. B. E. W. locals, and that other locals are not seated.

Secretary submitted resolutions commending the action of public utilities committee of Board of Supervisors in denying trolley permit for outer tracks on lower Market street, and expressing the appreciation of Council on same. On motion the resolutions were adopted as read.

Bro. J. E. Morgan, representing Western Federation of Miners, was granted the privilege of the floor and thanked the delegates and affiliated unions on behalf of the miners for their very liberal donations to the striking brothers at the Homestake Mine.

**Reports of Unions**—Laundry Wagon Drivers—Donated \$5 to Barbers; have assured Stablemen of co-operation. Stablemen—Are progressing; ask that their button be demanded; Rincon Hill stables unfair. Machinists—Business improving; men on strike at Stockton against Samson Iron Works; Studebaker Bros.' machinists unionized. Boot and Shoe Workers—Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co. struck firm; have had an injunction served upon them; request our moral support. Leather Workers—Still on strike; firms unable to get men. Printing Pressmen—Cartons for Raisin Day bear no union label; deny report that Geo. L. Berry disapproves of formation of Printing Trades Department. Solicitors—Are making progress; still in dispute with S. F. "Call"; request demand for card. Chauffeurs—Studebaker Bros. have unionized drivers employed by them. Bookbinders—Have sent three delegates to International Convention; will give picnic on May 29th. Cooks, No. 44—Odeon Cafe straightened out to the satisfaction of unions involved. Carriage Workers—Business improving; Nugent & Co. still unfair; Studebaker Bros. not employing union carriage workers.

**Executive Committee**—The committee reported progress on the cases of Stationary Firemen and Electrical Workers. On the request of Soap, Soda and Candle Workers for a boycott on the Metropolitan Laundry Co., your committee recommended that the application for boycott be denied and gave reasons for so doing. Moved to concur in the recommendation. Amendment, that this matter be re-referred to the executive committee; carried: 69 in favor, 27 against. On the request of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union for a boycott on the Ingleside Dairy, the committee recommended that application be denied. Moved to concur in recommendation; carried. The committee recommended that the Council endorse the proposed wage scale and agreement of Brewery Workmen, No. 7, Beer Wagon Drivers and Beer Bottlers' Unions. On motion, the recommendation was concurred in. The committee advised Moving Picture Machine Operators' Union in regard to boycott levied by that union on nickelodeon. The committee laid over for one week consideration of complaint of District Council of Painters against Carriage Workers' Union. On the case of Hackmen's Union, the committee giving its reasons therefor, and stating that Hackmen's Union had failed to heed the advice given them in regard to refusing to furnish carriages to firms who were using autos at funerals, recommended that the name of Hackmen's Union No. 238, be dropped from the roll of membership of the Council. Moved to concur in recommendation. A point of order was raised by Delegate Parker, that this practically expelled

Hackmen's Union, and was in violation of article 8 of the Constitution. The chair ruled the point of order well taken, and the recommendation out of order. Moved that we declare we have no objection to firms using an improved device if they choose, but that it is not within the province of this Council to force any affiliated organization to work for said firms; carried: 85 in favor, 56 against. Moved that we again advise Hackmen's Union that as long as the firms in question live up to the regulations of their union, that hackmen do not as a union take collective action and refuse to allow their members to drive for fair firms, and that in the event of Hackmen's Union failing to heed this advice, the secretary be directed to prefer charges against this union in accordance with the Constitution of the Council; carried.

**Organizing Committee**—Reported favorably upon applications noted above, and also upon the application of Bill Posters, No. 44, laid over

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766 MARKET ST.  
PHELAN BLDG.

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353 MONTGOMERY—1105 FILLMORE

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PATRONIZE SAN FRANCISCO  
MADE GOODS.

## "LUNDSTROM" HATS

(UNION MADE)

are made here. Quality and  
styles rank with the leading  
ones in the world.

To make your shopping  
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MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS  
F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works



from last week. On motion the report of the committee was concurred in, and the delegates duly obligated.

**Label Section**—Reported having met and selected the first and third Wednesday of each month a regular meeting night of the section; also having decided to recommend that two delegates be allowed to each affiliated union, and further requested the Council to provide ways and means for financing said section. Moved that the sum of \$100 be set aside for use of this section for preliminary expense, and that the matter of how much more be needed to further their work, be left to said section to determine; carried.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Special Committees**—The joint committee on Hetch Hetchy Water Supply reported having addressed 100 unions, each union having endorsed the proposition, and is assisting in bringing about support to the city's claim to the permit in Hetch Hetchy Valley.

**Nomination**—Moved that election of treasurer be made a special order of business at 9 p. m. next Friday evening; carried.

**New Business**—Bro. Decker desired to reconsider the recommendation of the executive committee denying the application of his union for a boycott on the Ingleside Dairy. He moved that the vote upon this be reconsidered. A point of order was raised that he had not voted on said recommendation. The chair ruled the point of order not well taken, no vote having been taken on said recommendation, and the motion to reconsider recommendation was lost.

Delegate D. P. Haggerty called the Council's attention to the fact that Theil's Detective Agency was escorting strike breakers across the Bay to a struck job, and moved that executive committee be instructed to investigate this matter and report to the Council at its next meeting; carried.

Delegate Liddy moved that the officers of the Council be instructed to communicate with the military authorities, and protest against the working of convicts on Government docks, and that this practice be discontinued; carried.

Delegate Hurley remarked on the lack of action in settling contention in the ranks of the I. B. E. W., he moved that the secretary be instructed to communicate with President Gompers and request him to call a convention of the I. B. E. W., provided he can obtain the approval of 65 per cent of the membership; carried.

President Kelly called on Bro. P. H. McCarthy, president of the Building Trades Council, who had just been obligated as a delegate, for a few remarks.

Delegate McCarthy expressed his appreciation of the fact that the Council was once again one grand family; paid a high compliment to the progress of this Council in the last few years, and stated that in his opinion it was the strongest labor body in this country; he further took occasion, as Mayor of the city, to give an account of his stewardship for the few months he had been in office; he denounced attempts to discredit the union-labor administration by certain newspapers, and submitted comparative tables of arrests of disreputable persons during his administration, and the same number of arrests in corresponding months of the previous administration. He closed his speech with a pledge to cooperate with the delegates to the furthering of labor's cause, and expressed the hope that never again would a division occur between the two great councils of labor in this city. His remarks were loudly applauded by the delegates.

**Receipts**—Mailers, \$4; Baggage Messengers, \$2; Firemen, No. 86, \$6; Sheet Metal Workers, \$12; Moving Picture Machine Operators, \$4; Steam Engineers, \$6; Beer Drivers, \$8; Molders, \$10; Blacksmiths, No. 168, \$4; Waitresses, \$10;

Drug Clerks, \$4; Photo Engravers, \$4; Bill Posters, application fee, \$5; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Cracker Bakers, \$4; Electrical Workers, No. 151, \$8; Housesmiths, No. 78, \$14; Pattern Makers, \$6; Granite Cutters, application fee and dues, \$9; Brass and Chandelier Workers, \$4; Cooks, \$12; Boat Builders, \$2; Milk Drivers, \$10; Boiler Makers, No. 205, \$4; Bindery Women, \$4; Boot Blacks, \$4; Marble Cutters, \$6. Total \$170.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5.50; telegrams, \$13.50; stenographer, \$20; Miss M. Bresneran, stenographic work, \$10.50; "Daily News," 25 cents; W. N. Brunt Co., \$9; H. S. Crocker Co., \$5; Brown & Power Co., \$18.65. Total, \$122.40.

Adjourned at 11:45 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

#### DON'T READ THIS.

"The most encouraging (no less so because decidedly rare) sign of progress in the labor movement is the success of the labor press. The 'Labor Clarion,' of San Francisco, announces the payment of a dividend of \$250 to the Labor Council of that city. Good! It is now up to the Labor Council and its affiliated unions to announce their appreciation by increasing their support of the 'Labor Clarion.' The board of directors of the paper, in communicating the good news says: 'It is our aim to make the "Labor Clarion" both a worthy union adjunct and a dividend-paying paper for the central body, and the best evidence of this intention is the check herewith.' To this we would add that, check or no check, the 'Labor Clarion' has made good its intentions during every day of its eight years' existence. However the financial account may stand, the indebtedness for valuable services rendered is all on the side of the Labor Council and the labor movement of San Francisco."—"Coast Seamen's Journal."

#### Orpheum.

Next week's program at the Orpheum is sure to appeal to lovers of vaudeville. Elita Proctor Otis in the comedy sketch "Mrs. Bunner's Bun" will prove her worth as an actress. Anna Laughlin, in chatter, song and dance, will be popular. The Five Juggling Normans, club manipulators, are in a class by themselves. Marshall Montgomery, conceded to be the best ventriloquist in the world, will give a taste of his skill. Next week will be the last of Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne in the former's latest comedy success, "One Night Only." A second and final series of motion pictures showing "Roosevelt in Africa" will conclude. Next week will be the last of Gladys Lockwood and Paul MacCarty, Lancton, Lucier & Co., and Gus Edwards' "Night Birds," with Nellie Brewster.

Hewitt: "It took the suffragette parade three hours to pass a given point." Jewett: "Were there many women in line?" Hewitt: "Not so very many, but they had to halt every time they approached a dry goods store."

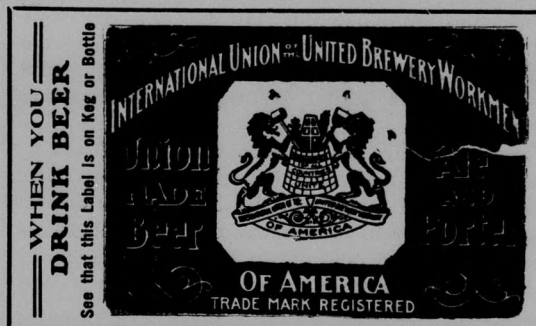
## Secure and Profitable

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day.

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Board and Room, \$1.00 per day; \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. Rooms only, 50c; Family Rooms, \$1.00. Choice Single Rooms, \$2.00 per week up. Board and Room, two meals per day, including three on Sunday, \$5.00 per week up. Single meals, 25c. Free Bus Chas. Montgomery.

## Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

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Agents Carhartt Overalls

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LIKE GOOD OFFICE STATIONERY

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REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

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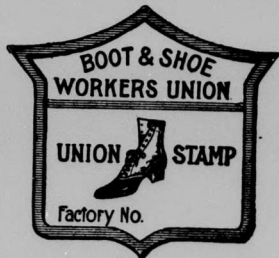
Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

## S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing  
From Maker to Wearer

## UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp



246 SUMMER STREET

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.



### Notes in Union Life

Robert Barton of the painters died on April 14th; he was a native of San Francisco. James Haley of the Brotherhood of Teamsters died on April 16th; he was twenty-eight years of age and a native of this city. Rudolph Nelson of the Alaska fishermen died on April 17th; he was born in Norway thirty-eight years ago. Walter M. Simonds of the carpenters and joiners (Local No. 1) died on April 18th, aged fifty years; he was a native of Massachusetts.

A temporary injunction was granted in Oakland last week forbidding the boot and shoe workers from picketing the factory of Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co. This firm is practically at a standstill, and it is believed to be only a question of a short time until a settlement will be found necessary.

The bakers are going to continue the efforts to organize the French and Italian bakers. The union's annual picnic will be held at Fernbrook Park on May 4th. Insistence on the label on all bread purchased will be valuable assistance in the fight to maintain union conditions and one day's rest in seven.

D. J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, will visit San Francisco next week.

H. J. Conway, general secretary-treasurer of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, is in the city. He is the guest of International President Max E. Licht, and is visiting the locals of the jurisdiction.

Over 2000 members are now on the roll of the Steam Laundry Workers' Union, each one of whom is working under conditions, as a result of organization, that are incomparable with those existing several years ago.

Secretary A. A. Denison of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce has offered to confer with the central body at any time to advance the union cause.

The new constitution of the stablemen requires members securing political positions to sever their connection with the organization. Provision has been made for a death benefit of \$100.

A regular monthly pay day is desired by the molders. Irregularity in this respect has resulted in a great deal of inconvenience to members.

Musicians are advocating an appropriation of \$36,000 in the forthcoming budget for bands in the city parks. This is an excellent idea, and is followed out in nearly all the progressive cities of the world.

The theatrical stage employees are going to organize the film workers. The union label propaganda of the central body has been endorsed. The official publication of the international is to appear on May 1st.

Union label brooms are obtainable, and an organization working under difficulties will be aided by each call for the emblem.

It isn't easy to ascertain the exact condition of the Philadelphia car strike situation. Reports in the papers during the trouble were at variance with the investigations of disinterested parties, and it is problematical now whether we can believe all we read.

The cooks, very properly, are agitating the need of careful inspection of kitchens in restaurants. Sometimes elaborate decorations in front cover a multitude of evils in the rear, and public health is menaced by unsanitary rooms.

A uniform hour day is wanted by the waitresses, who find that broken time means serious loss in many ways.

On Sunday afternoon, May 8th, there will be held in the Labor Temple at 316 Fourteenth street a meeting of the executive officers of affiliated unions to discuss plans for a permanent Labor Temple for the central body.

### THE MARX & HAAS SITUATION.

To Retail Clothing Merchants, Organized Labor, Farmer Alliances, and All Fair-Minded Men and Women. Greeting: We wish to call your attention to a new and serious condition created by the questionable methods used by the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. in their attempt to crush their former employees. It is a condition menacing the health of dealers, their clerks and families, and the entire communities where the firm's clothing is sold.

You will remember from our previous correspondence that this firm broke the signed agreement it had with its employees on September 13th last. Without provocation it locked out one thousand men and women with the expectation of forcing these former faithful employees to submit to conditions unworthy of an American workman or woman. They resorted to the most questionable means trying to gain a disgraceful victory over us. They used the old trick of hiring a private detective agency, but after a few weeks found that they could not provoke us into any violation of law, and they discharged the detective thugs.

They got an injunction forbidding us to explain the facts to the people, so they might secure workers by deception to take our places. This also failed. They then deliberately lied to the Police Department by stating that the trouble was over, and since many unemployed girls were seeking work, the police force should direct such idle persons to their factory. This aroused public indignation, and the Tenth Ward Improvement Association and other citizens organizations entered a vigorous protest to the Governor of our State, with the result that the order was immediately withdrawn and the police severely rebuked for "meddling officially in an industrial dispute." However, it was Marx & Haas who really deserved the censure. Failing in all their trickery to get men and women to betray their fellows and work in their factory, Marx & Haas have gone to the extreme of having their goods made up in filth-reeking sweatshops in St. Louis, Chicago and other large cities.

And it is this condition created by the Marx & Haas firm which we wish to call your attention to. The danger is not imaginary. The Board of Health and sanitary officers of every State and city have pointed it out. The Federal Government's Bureau of Commerce and Labor has issued warning upon warning. And in the large cities the wealthy have organized so-called "Consumers' Leagues," with a special white label designating goods made under sanitary conditions as against sweatshop goods. In New York City this consumers' label is found exclusively upon goods made in shops where union garment workers are employed.

You realize the exposure to contagious diseases which clothing now received from Marx & Haas carries with it. We, as an organization of men and women, who value not only our own health but that of the public as well, have made sanitary shops and clean working conditions one of the principal demands of our unions. We insist on Legislatures enacting sanitary laws to protect even such of our fellow workers who cannot force the improvement themselves directly.

We shall make known to the public the names of all merchants handling the germ-laden clothing of Marx & Haas in every community. We shall send to all labor unions and farmers' unions the names of any and all dealers who may handle the Marx & Haas goods. We are not moved by any spirit of revenge in taking this action, but by the duty our knowledge imposes upon us, and especially the hope that our brothers and sisters who have been forced to leave their homes and city by the lockout and blacklist of the Citizens' Alliance manufacturers may again return to their former employment when the Marx & Haas Co.

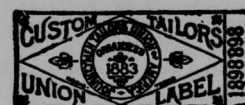
have learned that it pays better to have their former faithful employees under fair conditions in their own factory here in St. Louis than to send their work to strange cities.

We shall keep you informed if Marx & Haas have made any shipments in your locality, and you will be promptly notified if the firm should make a settlement with our organization. Any further information you may desire will be cheerfully furnished by writing to District Council, United Garment Workers, St. Louis, Mo.

OTTO KAEMMERER, President,  
212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

"What makes the trust magnate look so worried?" "He has just read that the American farmer is very prosperous, and he feels that he must have overlooked something."

## Living up STRICTLY to Union Principles



Five years ago we adopted the Union Label, and were the first in this city to do so. Ever since we have been true and loyal to it, and have never been known to disregard any of its principles.

In fact we are regarded by Union Men as the ideal union tailoring concern of San Francisco.

Remember, Union Men, you don't have to pay us a cent more than you would a non-union concern, but you get better workmanship, honest materials, and the best linings.

ADVOCATES OF UNIONISM

## Kelleher & Browne

THE IRISH TAILORS

Seventh Street at Market

Phones: Franklin 216 Franklin 217 Home Phone S 3135



Limousines and Automobiles  
Light Livery, Broughams, Carriages  
1623-1631 Pine St., San Francisco



SEE that the Barten-  
der who waits on  
you wears one of these  
Buttons. Color: April,  
Black on Poppy.



## Pertinent and Impertinent

The whole Edison family appears to be given to inventing. The daughter of Edison has just invented an automobile wrap to wear in the car driven by her father's storage battery.

A Chicago college professor says: "If culture could be attached to the point of a javelin you couldn't force it through the pachydermatous hide of the average American." Perhaps it is fortunate that the aforesaid hide is just a little thick. If it were otherwise such pointed remarks might do more than merely tickle it.

Some one has said: "There is no true permanence of fame or honor except that found in the labor for the happiness and good of others."

The best of a book is not the thoughts it contains, but the thought which it suggests; just as the charm of music dwells not in the tone, but in the echoes of our hearts.

The advocates of women's suffrage in Massachusetts lost their annual fight in the lower branch of the Legislature on March 31st. The vote was 47 to 148.

Mayor Gaynor of New York has ordered the strict enforcement of the city ordinance against sales of fireworks in that city from June 10th to July 10th, much to the disgust of all the small boys.

Judge Deasy of this city will be more careful next time he wants to examine a bottle of garlic. There is nothing funny, on a hot day, in having the bottle break. The jurist may be excused for requesting the officer to take the prisoner away for the day, else a life sentence be inflicted. That night American dinners were in order for the court and the attaches.

Charles Sprague Smith, founder and manager of the People's Institute of New York, the public meetings of which at Cooper Union are of national renown, died suddenly of pneumonia on March 30th at the age of fifty-seven.

A national mass meeting of farmers will be held at the Coliseum, St. Louis, May 2d to 8th next, under the auspices of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America and the American Society of Equity. The convention manager is John Grady, 523 Commercial Building, St. Louis.

The Oakland Merchants' Exchange devoted some time recently to consideration of the case of Henry Bramman, an Oakland butcher, whose charged violation of the delivery wagon ordinance of Alameda has been carried by that city to the Supreme Court. The case coming up before Police Judge Robert B. Tappan of Alameda last July was decided against Bramman. Tappan's decision was afterwards reversed by Superior Judge Everett Brown. Subsequently the city of Alameda appealed the case to the Supreme Court, and now R. B. Tappan appears as attorney for the defendant. Tappan's versatility in handling the case, now appearing in defense of the man he convicted some months ago, has puzzled the Merchants' Exchange, but it was decided to employ counsel to assist Tappan in looking after the organization's interests as they are involved in the Bramman case.

The eighth annual "New Voters' Festival" of Boston took place at Faneuil Hall on April 3d. Ex-President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard presided, and Mayor Whitlock of Toledo made the address on "Citizenship." Judge Michael J. Murphy spoke on "The Importance of the First Vote," and Judge Francis C. Lowell on "The Freeman's Oath," an oath which, framed in 1634, was taken by every voter during the early days of the Colony of Massachusetts, and reads as follows: "I do solemnly bind myself that I will give my vote and suffrage as I shall judge in mine own conscience may best conduce to the public weal, so help me God."

## SUGGESTION RE NEW LABOR TEMPLE.

Editor "Labor Clarion"—Dear Sir: Labor is the natural standard of value; never has been, or ever will be any other.

Gold is the schemer's standard of value; designed expressly to rob labor.

If natural laws are broken, the penalty must be paid.

We are, and have been for generations, paying the penalty for breaking the standard of value law.

All the real money in the world is only \$10,139,100,000—gold, silver, copper and nickel.

J. P. Morgan is credited with the power to control \$10,000,000,000, and probably no one will deny that he can in one week steal the odd \$139,100,000 by manipulating the worst gambling house in the world—the New York Stock Exchange.

Ergo, it is time labor took some definitely decided step to change such a condition.

The proposed new Labor Temple could be used to show workers the way out of their slavery to the banker shylocks, and, if carried out, would show workers how to finance their own industries and thereby retain all the products of their toil.

Rev. Asa Sleeth recently said at a Methodist ministerial association in Portland Ore., "The average wealth produced by the people of the United States is \$13 a day, as against the real per capita wage of \$1.38 per day."

If the Labor Temple will cost \$750,000, issue 1,000,000 certificates called "Labra" at the subscription price of 75 cents; these "Labra" on the face to bear the guarantee of the united labor unions of San Francisco that they will be received in payment of dues, fines, material, etc., by the united labor unions of San Francisco as one dollar.

This plan would bring \$750,000 out of savings banks, deposit boxes, and other hiding places, and would practically increase the honest medium of exchange by \$1,750,000 in actual circulation.

Every cent a worker deposits in a bank assists his greatest enemy.

The only true unit of value, is, one hour of useful work. Ultimately the dirty, deceitful and delusive dollar must be delegated to the rear, and the "Labra" installed in its place, until such time as the people have learned that money of any sort is a useless nuisance.

Faithfully yours,  
KINGHORN-JONES.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE UNSKILLED.

Last Sunday afternoon the committees interested in the migratory labor question, aided by the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor, met to discuss the best plan of organization.

The preliminary steps to formulate a definite plan will be left to a committee of six—W. J. Flagler, J. O. Walsh, E. E. Phillips, W. T. Dwyer, David Roonan and Paul Scharrenberg—which will meet within a week and report back to the general committee in fourteen days.

It is estimated that there are 10,000 "migratory" unorganized laborers employed in the city by the large railroad contracting and construction firms.

## UNFAIR TO METAL POLISHERS.

The following shops are unfair to Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers, Local No. 128; Thomas Day Gas Fixture Manufacturing Company, 725 Mission street; Merle Bedstead Manufacturing Company, corner Bay and Stockton streets; Western Novelty Plating Company, 174 Minna street, and the Lemar Plating Company, 359 First street.

Patronize the "Labor Clarion's" advertisers.

## THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

Savings (The German Bank) Commercial  
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.  
Guaranteed Capital .....\$1,200,000 00  
Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$1,000,000 00  
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....\$1,529,978.50  
Deposits December 31, 1909.....\$38,610,731.93  
Total Assets.....\$41,261,682.21  
Remittances may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Good-fellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillman, Jr.; E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues; for receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.

## Union Men Take Notice!

Local No. 2, Journeyman Tailors' Union, wishes to correct a statement made that there is only one strictly union store in the city of San Francisco.

The following is a list of the union shops which are paying the union scale and complying with union conditions, and can furnish the Custom Tailors' Union Label:

1. B. Armstrong
2. Geo. Boss
3. L. J. Borck.
4. Joe Fass
5. T. Goulding
6. W. V. Jusaitis
7. Kelleher & Browne
8. Nate Levy
9. Chas. Lyons
10. McDonald & Collett
11. J. J. O'Connor
12. Ryan Bros.

Published by order of No. 2.  
W. J. DUCKWORTH, Secretary.

## Union Men and Women, Be Consistent

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL



on all bread and packages of crackers you buy in Bakeries, Groceries and Branch Stores. It stands for Sanitary Shops and Union conditions. EAT NO OTHER.

Don't take any excuses, as every fair and sanitary bakery is entitled to this label.

## BAKERIES USING THE UNION LABEL.

Andrew Kuehne, 2848 22d, cor. Alabama.  
Chas. Strohmaier, 2650 21st.  
Fiederlein & Thieman, 3470 Mission.  
Star Bakery, 2628 Mission, near 22d.  
Beyer's Bakery, 3227 22d, near Mission.  
R. Hollnagel, 1334 Castro, near 24th.  
And. Halkett, 1602 Geary, near Buchanan.  
G. Guenther, 1713 Leavenworth.  
Carl Mettler, 130 Sadova, Ocean View.  
Columbus Dining Room Bakery, 3312 Mission.  
Gehmann & Seltz, 4458 Mission.  
Duboce Cafe & Bakery, 708 14th.  
L. Untenahrer, 2170 Mission, near 17th.  
Pacific Syndicate, 891 Market, opp. Powell.  
C. Geyer, 330 Brazil ave.  
Thoke & Sadler, Clement, near 5th ave.  
Nick Eukens, 899 Capp.  
Christ. Pfeffermann, 541 Montgomery.  
Paul Kraus, 1550 Church, cor. Duncan.  
Peter Gumm, 3899 24th, cor. Sanchez.  
Home Bakery, 1112 Devisadero.  
Wreden's Bakery Department, 2258 Fillmore.  
Swiss American Bakery, 2757 24th.  
Alcazar Bakery, 1821 Fillmore.  
Palm Bakery, 1714 Waller.  
Sunnyside Bakery, 2901 Diamond.  
John Kohs, 25th and Mission.  
B. & D. Restaurant, 178 Third.  
Thistle Bakery, 2767 21st.  
C. Jensen, 4106 25th.  
O. Elliger, 305 Jules ave., Ingleside.  
L. Loeffler, 690 Chenery.  
San Jose Baking Co., 433 Vine, San Jose.  
Carl Neubold, 49 West San Carlos, San Jose.



## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- \*Linotype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
(52) Alexander, H. M. Printing Co., 88 First.  
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.  
(223) Art Novelty Adv. Co., 377 Hayes.  
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.  
(211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.  
(172) Automatic Printing Co., 343 Front.  
(48) Baldwin & McKay, 166 Valencia.  
(185) Banister & Oster, 1049 Mission.  
(7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.  
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.  
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.  
(73) Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.  
(6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.  
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.  
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.  
(89) Boehme & McCreedy, 557 Clay.  
(99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.  
(196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.  
(104) Britton & Rey, 560 Sacramento.  
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.  
(3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.  
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 739 Market.  
(176) California Press, 50 Main.  
(11) Call, The, Third and Market.  
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.  
(90) Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.  
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.  
(97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.  
(206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.  
(142) \*Crockier, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.  
(25) \*Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.  
(157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.  
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.  
(178) Dickinson & Scott, 311 Battery.  
(179) \*Donaldson & Mohr, 330 Jackson.  
(46) Eastman & Co., 220 Kearny.  
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.  
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.  
(215) Fletcher, E. J., 325 Bush.  
(53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.  
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.  
(203) \*Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.  
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.  
(121) \*German Demokrat, 51 Third.  
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.  
(56) \*Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
(212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.  
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 42 Second.  
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.  
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.  
(190) Griffith, E. B., 540 Valencia.  
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.  
(127) \*Halle, R. H., 261 Bush.  
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.  
(158) \*Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.  
(19) \*Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 147-151 Minna.  
(150) \*International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.  
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.  
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.  
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.  
(224) Jones, J. C. & Co., 2107 Howard.  
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.  
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.  
(168) \*Lanson & Lauray, 534 Jackson.  
(50) Latham & Swallow, 243 Front.  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.  
(57) \*Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.  
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.  
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
(45) Liss, H. C., 2305 Mariposa.  
(44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.  
(102) Mackey, E. L. & Co., 788 Mission.  
(175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.  
(174) \*Marshall Press, 809 Mission.  
(23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.  
(216) Matthews, E. L., 568 Castro.  
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.  
(58) \*Monahan, John, 311 Battery.  
(24) Morris, H. C., 537 Front.  
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.  
(55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.  
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.  
(65) \*Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.  
(115) \*Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
(105) \*Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
(208) \*Neubarth & Co., J. J., 330 Jackson.  
(43) Nevin, C. W., 154 Fifth.  
(225) North Beach 535 Montgomery Ave.  
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.  
(144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.  
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.  
(181) Peckham, T. A., 420 Kearny.  
(81) \*Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.  
(70) \*Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.  
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.  
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.  
(217) Quick Print, 164 Sanchez.  
(213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.  
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.  
(61) \*Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.  
(26) \*Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.  
(218) Rossi, S. J., 1602 Stockton.  
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.  
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.  
(226) San Francisco Litho Company, 521 Commercial.  
(145) \*San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.  
(84) \*San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.  
(194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.  
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.  
(125) \*Shanley Co., The, 147-151 Minna.  
(13) \*Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.  
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.  
(31) \*Springer & Co., 1039 Market.  
(28) \*Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.  
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.  
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.

- (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.  
(10) \*Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.  
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.  
(220) Thurman, E. W., 112 Sussex.  
(187) \*Town Talk, 88 First.  
(210) Travers, Chas. S. Co., 362 Clay.  
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.  
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.  
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co., 330 Jackson.  
(33) \*Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.  
(35) Vale Printing Co., 883 Market.  
(161) Western Press, Inc., 580 Howard.  
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.  
(189) \*Williams Printing Co., 348A Sansome.  
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

## BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
(128) Barry, Ed., 509 Sansome.  
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.  
(142) Crockier Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.  
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
(47) Hughes, E. C., 147-151 Minna.  
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.  
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.  
(115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.  
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.  
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.  
(132) Thumler & Rutherford, 117 Grant Ave.  
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co., 330 Jackson.  
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.  
(133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.  
(37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.  
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.  
(29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.  
(52) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co., 509 Sansome.  
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 660 Market.  
(32) San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston, San Jose.  
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.  
(30) Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.  
(40) Sutter Engraving Co., 420 J. Sacramento.  
(53) Tribune Publishing Co., 8th and Franklin, Oakland.  
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 76 Second.  
(42) Yosemite Engraving Co., 1918 Center, Berkeley.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.  
Sunset Publishing House, Commercial and Battery  
MAILERS.  
Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

- American Bakery, 671 Broadway.  
American Tobacco Company.  
Bekin Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.  
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.  
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.  
Moraghan Oyster Company.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Standard Box Factory.  
Sutro Baths.  
United Cigar Stores.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County.

- American Fuel Co.  
Arcade Hotel, San Pablo avenue, cor. 20th.  
Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th.  
Bekin Van & Storage Company.  
Eagle Box Factory.  
French & Peterson, Parcel Delivery.  
Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.  
Marshall, Steel & Co., tailors, Berkeley.  
Montgomery-Osborne Hardware Co., 375 12th.  
Oakland Cream Depot, 1665-67 Willow.  
Phillips & Leisz, produce dealers, 339 12th.  
Piedmont Press, 1166 Webster.  
Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.  
Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.  
Schlueter's Bazaar, 1158-60 Washington.  
Texas Bakery, 2010 Ashby avenue, Berkeley.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Next Sunday, April 24th, there will be held the regular monthly meeting of No. 21 in the Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Of special importance is the nomination of officers for the coming year. Salaries will also be fixed for the same period, and a large attendance of members is requested.

Mrs. Sarah Caulfield Lynch, mother of International President James M. Lynch, died on March 30th in Syracuse, N. Y. She was seventy-nine years of age, and a native of England, and is survived also by a daughter, Miss Olivia Lynch, who is secretary to Chief Quigley of the Syracuse Fire Department. President Lynch has the universal sympathy of printers. It is only a couple of years since his father died, and his wife's health has not been good for some time.

Frank J. Coffey writes from New York in cheerful strain. He sends his regards to his old job friends, and reports Mike Donahue and Farley ("Buck") Lewis as New Yorkers. Mr. Lewis has developed into a star operator, and is working on the "Call."

Frank Corey fell from a Polk street car last Sunday and sustained a fractured skull. He was standing on the rear platform and lost his balance as the car turned a corner. The injured man recovered rapidly, and was around headquarters late in the week.

Chicago unionists have protested against the use of convict labor for the city's printing. A municipal plant is suggested by the aldermen. The success of Boston's municipal plant was referred to in the debate, and the proposal was referred to a sub committee.

This (Friday) afternoon the dispute between Oakland Typographical Union and the "Tribune" went to local arbitration. The Rev. C. R. Brown and G. H. Buckner represent the organization, and John Connors and John P. Irish the newspaper. In case of a disagreement, the case will be referred to the national board.

Denver printers have organized an athletic association, endorsed by No. 49. A charter has been asked of the Printers' National Baseball League.

Ralph N. Folks, a former member of No. 21, is visiting in the city from Portland, en route east on vacation, accompanied by his wife.

The information furnished for this column last week concerning the I. T. U. delegate race has been reversed. Con Schmitt will be a candidate, and D. S. White will not run.

An error occurred in "Topics" last week concerning the location of the park for the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society on Sunday, June 19th. The place selected is Fairfax Park.

A branch of the Woman's Auxiliary was formed in Oakland on February 16th, with a charter membership of thirty-three. The officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows: President, Mrs. L. A. Bickell; vice-president, Mrs. D. L. Beatty; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. William H. Mallett; trustees, Mrs. H. D. Hopkins, Mrs. W. V. Hicks, Miss Alice Darries; guide, Mrs. Harry Johnson.

Among the eight highest candidates for City Commissioners at the recent Tacoma election is Clarence Parker, a well known member of the Typographical Union. Another election will be held and the four highest of the eight candidates will be finally seated. Parker stands a good show to be one of them.

The following members will compose the next funeral delegation: Frank S. Goodman, Walter H. Godfrey, H. J. Geisenhofer, Robt. Glass, Wm. N. Glenn, Walter R. Grafe, E. L. Gregory, Wm. G. Griffin, F. E. Gundry, C. K. Hale, Ellery C. Hall, Louis P. Hall, R. H. Halle, Miss A. E. Hammond, D. W. Hammond, Chas. R. Hancock, John C. Hansen, F. M. Harlow, J. C. Harlow, W. W. Harris, C. A. Harrison, Richard Hart, Jas. P. Hartnett, Mrs. C. E. Hawkes and M. C. Hazel.



# DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters, phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey, 618 Precita Ave.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—3d Tues., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 130 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 130 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 130 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—S. T. Dixon, business agent, 395 Franklin.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 133 Gough; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 803 Howard. Meet first and third Thursday nights at 1213 Market.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thurs., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Headquarters, 306 14th; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Mallers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 316 14th.

Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers—M. Boehm, 703 Gough.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Secy., 392 Oak.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet Alternate Saturdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 295 Franklin.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet second Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet 807 Folsom.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss Mae Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. M. Nelson, Sec.-Treas., meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

## GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. \*\*\*

## For Women in Union and Home

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of the Chicago public schools, and her district superintendent, are revising the curriculum with a view of enabling studious and apt children to finish in seven instead of eight years in the elementary grades, if they wish to. Mrs. Young is in favor of the eight-year term for the great majority, but thinks the Baltimore plan of giving the opportunity to complete the work in seven good for a few children. The Maryland plan of giving exceptional students in the high schools the opportunity to complete their course in two or three years may also be adopted with modifications. J. H. Van Sickle, superintendent of the Baltimore schools, in explaining their plan recently, stated that there is as much need for special classes for the 10 per cent of school children who have unusual ability, as for the tenth who are backward.

The development of wings has been considered woman's peculiar employ ever since the first man called his wife an angel. The following note from the Brooklyn "Eagle" reminds one that the women will take naturally enough to the new industry: "The development of the aeroplane and the increasing interest in aerial navigation has opened the way to a new industry for women. This latest occupation is the manufacturing of the wing parts of flying machines, which already has enlisted the services of a considerable number of women."

Miss Mabel Sudduth, a University of Chicago girl, took up a homestead claim of 160 acres near Broadview, Mont., thirty-five miles from Billings. She lived in a tent while getting her shack ready, and afterward designed and built a pleasant bungalow, composed entirely of logs. She has now taken more prizes for her farm than any other exhibitor in a recent exposition at Cheyenne. Miss Anna Christiansen, who was formerly a nurse in a hospital in New York City, is another of the women settlers who has been successful. She has made a specialty of small vegetables.

Organized labor wishes our country to lead the world in industrial production, in morality, in religious liberty, in the conception of all that makes men noble, women beautiful and children bright and happy. Organized labor appeals for aid to accomplish emancipation from industrial injustice, to establish brotherhood, to help make each day brighter than that which has gone before, for your sympathy and co-operation that countless millions yet unborn will rise up and say your name is blessed.

Mrs. Parry Starkweather, State Labor Inspector of Minnesota, in addressing the Minneapolis Improvement League, said that low wages were the ruin of young girls. "If women were paid a living wage," she said, "immorality would be on the decrease instead of on the increase. When an ignorant shop girl is discharged she thinks she has no other alternative than the streets."

A woman writes to the New York "Times" as follows: "A correspondent in your columns described a private charity which enables widowed mothers to keep their children with them. In Australia this is done by the state. When a poor but respectable woman is left a widow with a large family of young children whom she cannot provide for, the government, of course, has to assume the support of the children. Instead of paying their board in an institution, or boarding them out in the families of strangers, it boards them with the mother, paying her a certain sum a month for each. In this way the family is kept together. We are sometimes told that woman suffrage would 'break up the home.' It is interesting to note that this rational and humane plan to avoid the breaking up of homes originated in a land where women vote."



**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, April 19th, C. H. Cassasa presiding. The following members were reinstated to membership in good standing: J. W. Valle, F. I. Wescher, D. Spano, C. B. Musanti, A. Schildkret and R. Feykert.

Samuel Kemp, Local No. 241, has deposited a transfer card.

Foastino Demingo was admitted to membership on examination.

Permission was granted L. Ritzau to direct amateur orchestra at Golden Gate Hall on April 25th.

Price was made of \$4 per man per night, \$2 per man matinee, leader double, time 2½ hours, for Air Ship Exposition at the Auditorium.

It was decided that engagement advertising Berkeley Bakery be taken under section 34, band wagon rates.

The regular monthly meeting of the Alameda County branch will be held at the headquarters, 1055 Broadway, Thursday, May 5th. Members are requested to attend.

Mr. Geo. Peterson, member of the Pavilion Dance orchestra, and Miss May Kearny were married on April 20th. Mr. Gus Fournier acted as best man. Only relatives and a few intimate friends of the contracting parties were present. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are spending their honeymoon in Los Angeles, and will return in two weeks to occupy their new home, which has just been completed on Eleventh avenue.

**NOTICE TO STEAM SHOVEL MEN.**

Until further notice, the firm of Erickson & Petterson is unfair to members of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29, and trade unionists are urged to communicate with J. P. Sherbesman 253 Third street, San Francisco, before entering into negotiations with the firm.

**SPIRIT OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.**  
By Bert Dawson.

In this age of social unrest and political reform, a wide dissemination of knowledge, historical and scientific, cannot be too urgently advocated. Especially is this so as regards our constitutional and political history.

That the average American knows so little of the fundamental nature of our system of government is not surprising when we take into consideration the fact that all, or nearly all, constitutional and political writers fall into the error of dealing with the form rather than the spirit of our Government. Long and sedulously has the idea been taught by the intellectual hirelings of an interested ruling class that our Government is the embodiment of true democracy. As to that, S. F. Miller, late Justice of the United States Supreme Court, said: "It has been common to designate our form of government as a democracy, but in the true sense in which that term is used, as defining a government in which all its acts are performed by the people, it is about as far from it as any other of which we are aware." The logic of events have proven this of late.

Nearly all modern reformers actually believe that our political evils are due to neglect and departure from the spirit and provisions of the Constitution, when, as a matter of fact, they have their source largely in the undemocratic nature of that instrument. Until recently only "undesirable citizens" have been irreverent and "unpatriotic" enough to point to the Constitution as the prolific source of our political woes. With what joy, then, must we greet a publication like Professor J. Allen Smith's recent work, "The Spirit of American Government." In this work Professor Smith makes "the fact of the undemocratic character of our Constitution so plain and indisputable as to be convincing to all, except those who worship it as an African his fetish."

Not wishing to review the book, but merely to call attention to its existence, I shall quote the

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following from the author's preface as his reasons for placing it before the public: "It is the purpose of this volume to trace the influence of our constitutional system upon the political conditions which exist in this country today. This phase of our political problems has not received adequate recognition at the hands of writers on American politics. Very often, indeed, it has been ignored, although in the short period which has elapsed since our Constitution was framed and adopted, the western world has passed through a political as well as an industrial revolution."

"Our political writers have for the most part passed lightly over the undemocratic features of the Constitution, and left the uncritical reader with the impression that universal suffrage under our system of Government ensures the rule of the majority. It was this conservative approval of the Constitution, under the guise of sympathy with majority rule, which has, perhaps, more than anything else misled the people as to the real spirit and purpose of that instrument."

This book is in every public library. Read it, brother, and broaden thy intellectual horizon.

"Follow the star of promise first seen in your early morning, nor desist though you find the labor toilsome and your guides mislead. In the ardor of his enthusiasm a youth set forth in quest of a man of whom he might take counsel as to his future, but after long search and many disappointments he came near relinquishing the pursuit as hopeless, when suddenly it occurred to him that one must first be a man to find a man, and, profiting by this idea, he set himself the work of becoming himself the man he had been seeking so long and fruitlessly. When last heard from he was still on the stretch, near the end of his journey, the goal in his eye, his star blazing more brightly than when he first beheld it."—Alcott.

"I am a poor man." "When we are married I can learn to cook." "Hadn't you—er—better begin practicing," suggested the thrifty suitor, "while your father is yet supplying the raw material, so to speak?"

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